

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE REPUBLICAN "APATHY."

From the N. Y. Nation. We are having just now a good deal of discussion of the condition and prospects of the Republican party, and it has derived fresh impetus from the result of the late New York election, which, while it revealed some rather startling results in the way of fracturing on the part of the Democrats, to be others nearly as startling in the way of "apathy" on the part of the Republicans. The vote of the latter on the judicial ticket was just about half what was cast for Grant in 1868. There has been a falling-off in the Democratic vote in the State also, but a very much smaller one. All the indications one can get at with regard to the state of feeling in other parts of the country, lead us to look for somewhat similar displays of indifference at the coming fall elections. Neither party is much excited or interested just now in politics; but, unquestionably, whatever energy or activity is to be found in either is to be found amongst the Democrats. The Republicans have, therefore, begun to ask themselves with some anxiety how long this is going to last, and whether there is no means of getting up a revival of enthusiasm, or, at least, of vigilance, before the next Presidential election.

Harper's Weekly, which is perhaps the most hopeful of the Republican papers which make any claim to independence, in its last number pointed out, by the aid of citations from Democratic articles and speeches, the great danger to the highest interests of the country of allowing the present apathy and inattention to pervade the Republican ranks between now and the choice of the next President, and in doing so really said nearly everything, as we hinted last week, that can be said just now by way of justifying the claims of the party to a continuance of the popular support. It is, no doubt, quite true that the only legal result of the war which the Democrats have accepted with a good grace is emancipation. Of every other they are ready, or at least a considerable portion of them, to get rid of it: and it is also true that their success in getting rid of them would be a tremendous calamity. But then it is a great mistake to think, as they do, that they hope all they wish, or that the policy which they will go before the country in the next campaign will contain all, or indeed more than a very small part, of their aspirations. They know perfectly well that to win they must either secure a division of the Republican party or draw off a considerable number of Republican votes, or frame a platform that will contain nothing to rouse Republicans from their present lethargy; and there is not a particle of reason for believing that any Republican has the slightest desire to see anything undone that the war has done by way of legislation, or to give up the possibility of undoing it. In fact, if the Democrats wanted to hit upon a plan of rousing the old war enthusiasm and ensuring their utter and irrevocable defeat, they could not do a better thing than get up and declare their intention of opening up all the questions which Congress and the army have, during the last year, been engaged in settling, and they know this as well as anybody. They know that the country is sick of the reconstruction business and wants to have done with it, and that the attempt of the Republican majority in Congress to prolong the controversy over it has, perhaps, injured the party as much as anything that what the people craves is "new issues"; and that, therefore, any party which took the field with nothing better to offer than a bundle of old ones would be beaten before it got into line. The rant of Mr. Richard O'Gorman, at the Judiciary Convention, about the need of political judges, and the acceptance by the World of the ring candidates, on which Harper's Weekly comments, are one thing; a platform drawn up by Mr. O'Gorman and the editor of the World for adoption by a national convention would be another thing, as we shall see if they should ever be called on to frame one. What has brought the Republican party into its present difficulties and has made its future look so doubtful, is this tendency to rely on the badness of the Democratic party as a sufficient substitute for a positive policy of its own. There could not be a greater mistake. No party, no matter what its past services, can hope to remain longer in power on the ground that it is the less of two evils, or that it is turned out something dreadful will happen. The country will bear with this for a while; but an attempt is sure to be made before long to discover a middle way out of the difficulty—that is, to create a party which, while supplying security, will also supply progress. In other words, if the Republican party can do nothing more than keep the Democrats out of office, the country will look about for somebody that can keep the Democrats out of office and do a few odd jobs of reform besides. A majority in power cannot confine itself to standing guard over its conquests; it must march and make orders. People do not believe that everything that needs to be done to secure the fruits of the war has been done by the three amendments to the Constitution, and that the war, besides doing much good, has left behind no evils which need immediate removal. The condition of the public debt is an evil; the weight of taxation is an evil; the state of the civil service is an evil; the tariff is an evil; and all are evils resulting directly or indirectly from the war, and they affect not only the comfort and happiness of every man, woman, and child in the community, but the honor and purity and efficiency of the Government. "The revenue of the State," says Burke, "is the State. In effect, all depends on it, whether for support or for reformation."

FUNDING THE DEBT.

From the N. Y. Times. The Committee of Ways and Means have done the next best thing to totally rejecting the funding proposition, which the Senate sent down to the House in the shape of a bill, by discarding the idea of compulsory contribution against the national banks. They have also refused to sanction the projected system of foreign agencies, and have limited the new issue of bonds to a single rate—four per cent. This is perhaps the nearest practicable approach, considering the persistency with which Mr. Boutwell has pushed his favorite scheme, to acquiescence in the course which the Times has from the first maintained. For it cannot be supposed that a four per cent. bond, notwithstanding its exemption from taxation, has at present the remotest chance of success in the market. No holder of the present six per cent. bonds, which are equally free from taxes, will voluntarily surrender them in exchange for a security yielding two per cent. less. And neither branch of Congress has given the slightest sanction to coercion as a means to be employed for the advancement of the funding process. In this respect, a scrupulous regard has been shown for everything affecting the inviolability of the public credit. The desirability of funding the debt, at the proper time, is undeniable. The convenience of the Government and the interests of the tax-payers would both be promoted by the issue of a single class of securities at a rate of interest lower than the present. Upon this point there is no difference of opinion. The debatable question is as to the time and order of the change. Those who favor it as an immediate change are the opponents of reduced taxation. They would keep the burdens of the people up to the high-pressure mark, in order that the margin available for the payment of unmatured obligations may be as large as possible. This view exacts, above all other things, a continual diminution of a debt not yet due, and the discharge of which is not asked by a single class of creditors. On the other hand, those who advocate the funding of the debt, argue that the funding can wait, without detriment to the public interest; that the relief to be gained by it is not worth the cost which its advocates are prepared to pay for it; that the best preliminary to its enactment is the adoption of a policy which shall promote the prosperity and contentment of the people; and that no other method will so signally contribute to this result as the largest possible reduction of taxation. "Down with the taxes," is the cry first in order; in due time thereafter we shall certainly fund the debt.

The tardiness with which the Ways and Means Committee have travelled towards this conclusion has provoked not a little grumbling. Their slowness is, however, in some degree atoned for by the result. They have made a good beginning in the work of reducing the taxes, and they have so shaped the Funding bill that we may reasonably hope for still further reduction before Mr. Boutwell enters upon his cherished task. The plea that this country should be able to float securities in Europe, yielding no higher rate of interest than is paid by European countries, is manifestly untenable. The borrowing power of a Government is regulated not by the rates which prevail among its own citizens. A nation whose own people are content with three or four per cent. interest on their spare capital, may expect to obtain what it wants at those rates. But in the United States money is worth much more, and the authorities at Washington must regulate their plans accordingly. The credit they may look for abroad will be measured by the credit they command at home; and the strongest of our financiers have not yet dreamed of issuing or accepting a four per cent. bond. The fact indicates the hopelessness of any effort at present to fund the debt at the rate of interest which should reconcile the Treasury to a bill in their hands, and differing from the policy urged by the Secretary. The wisest course would now be to drop the subject for the session.

PULPITS AT AUCTION.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Our secular as well as religious readers will doubtless take an interest in a queer dispute that is going on among our English cousins in Parliament, as it affords a sufficient index to the state not only of piety but civilization in that little island. We all know that the duty of conveying the broad of life to perishing souls has ordinarily in England been committed to the hands of the third sons of families among the gentry; the Lord's service being lucrative, and only less respectable in public esteem than that of the King, for which the second son was destined, or the keeping up the family name and estates, for which highest duty the heir was provisionally born. Matters being thus pleasantly arranged, no difficulty usually has occurred. When in case the third son failed

to be born, the Church, with the human beings who came there to know what they should do to be saved, was handed over for instruction to any penniless cousin or stranger who could quietly pay a quid pro quo for the place. It was expedient that the recipient of the favor should be a gentleman and an agreeable visitor at the Hall; and if no tongue of fire sat upon his head, or rushing, mighty wind from heaven filled the place where he spake, it was rather a cause for congratulation. Such things doubtless suited Apostolic times, but would be rather *outré* now-a-days, and out of place in a society whose creed, as Emerson says, is "By taste ye are saved." Lately, however, gentlemen with livings in their gift, the incumbents of which were creeping near their graves from old age or disease, have made a practice of advertising the sales of next presentations in *The Ecclesiastical Gazette*, which serves as the Bishop's official organ, urging young men of means to invest in this manner, grading the price by the probable chances of the incumbent's early death, and mentioning also as additional inducements to undertake the service of God at such and such places, and drawing of souls to Christ, the modern conveniences of the parsonage, the good and healthy grounds, his or her front stream on the glebe land. The advertisements might have been written by Mrs. Jarley herself. "Walk up, gentlemen. The duty's very light and genteel, the company particularly select. There is none of your open-air vagrancy here; there is no tar-paulin or sawdust. Remember that the price of admission is only sixpence, and the opportunity may never occur again."

Now a certain Mr. Cross in the House of Commons had a vague remembrance of other servants of the same master, who undertook long ago to convey to his young nephew a tidings of great joy. There were no advancers in that case; no dead men's shoes to wait for; instead of trout streams and packs of hounds, he remembered that they were beaten with rods, they worked in hunger and thirst, in cold and nakedness, until a cross or the stake ended all. Mr. Cross, with these old-fashioned and low-bred notions of Christianity, has brought in a bill to peremptorily stop the sale of next presentations, as a scandal to decency and civilization, and has raised a tempest of wrath among the bishops only equalled by that in the Ecumenical Council of the other day, when a charitable word was spoken for Protestants. "Hereticus, hæreticus, omnes damnamus peum!" prelates and bishops cry together. Westminster sends back a sonorous echo to the thunders of Rome. The *Saturday Review* settles the question with an amusing complacency. If the practice of the English gentry and Christianity differ, it has little doubt as to which party ought properly to go under. "These are not Apostolic days, and our clerical coat," it says, "ought to be adapted to our social cloth." The *Review* then brings the "Church of Christ" up to its proper place in society, and instructs it in the manner of Dogberry with the watch. It is true, it concedes loftily that there are great scandals in the giving of patronage, but it should be remembered that these matters concern the nobility and gentry of England. "If Christianity cannot adapt itself to society as it is, it forfeits its imposing claim to be an institution for all times and conditions of the world." "God's a good man," says Dogberry. "But an two men ride of a horse, one must ride behind." So judicious a position in a journal which professes to be the voice of the cultured and foremost thought in England will astonish and amuse our primitive American churches. They verge perhaps to the other extreme. Outside of the great city congregations the laborer in spiritual fields is thought worthy of such exceedingly small hire that it would be better to pay him nothing at all and give him the credit of working for the glory of God. So low are the average salaries of most clergymen that almost all the churches provide beneficiary funds for superannuated ministers for their widows and orphans, a course which to secular eyes appears both unjust and impolitic. A clergyman has the same human nature as a lawyer or a blacksmith, and will give his best work when free from pecuniary anxiety and conscious that he is to be paid a fair living price, and that neither he nor his children will become paupers. The Presbyterian General Assembly last week, among its other good works, set about righting this error in its limits. There is a wide gulf in this matter between the practice of our churches and the English laity, and nothing but sound common sense and pure Christianity can bridge it over.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE EAST.

From the N. Y. World. It is by no means creditable to the Senate that it should not have imposed the check of its authority upon President Grant's trifling with our diplomatic service, by suspending, for a time at least, his recent appointment of an unknown Pennsylvania attorney to supersede Mr. Morris in the post of American Minister at Constantinople. The name of Mr. McVeigh, son-in-law of Senator Cameron, with whom the President has just been enjoying the agreeable sport of trout-fishing, was sent into the Senate on Saturday morning, and on Saturday afternoon Mr. McVeigh was confirmed as our Envoy near the Sublime Porte. The best thing that can be hoped for now is that, as Mr. McVeigh is probably ignorant, we will not say of the Semitic tongues only, but of the Western languages also most in use in the Levant, he may play the comparatively harmless part of a mute outside of the harem in Stamboul. Mr. Brown, the accomplished dragoman and Secretary of our Legation in Turkey, is likely, we presume, to be retained in the post which he has filled so respectably; and while he remains at Constantinople the United States Government may at least be saved from getting itself ignorantly and absurdly committed in the dangerous whirl of Eastern affairs. This is the wish of all things that point to the probability of early and serious developments in connection with the chronic and feverish "Question of the Orient." We do not attach any particular importance, indeed, to the rumors which reach us of an impending alliance between Egypt and Russia, for the purpose of finally tearing asunder the empire of the Ottomans. That the Khedive of Egypt is sorely dissatisfied with the apologetic and submissive position in which he was left by the unlucky issue of the Suez Canal, and that he is anxious to convert the Suez Canal into an opportunity for achieving a practical independence of his suzerain, the Sultan, is undoubtedly true. Equally true is it that he has for some time past been inviting into Egypt officers of various nationalities, for the double purpose of reorganizing his army and of enabling him to shake off the exclusively French tutelage under which he has long been laboring. Distinguished American soldiers, both Federal and Confederate, have thus been called into his service. But the Khedive is at this moment sorely in want

of money. His agents in Paris and London have just put upon the market a loan in his name of five millions of pounds, which has not been very eagerly taken up; and it is quite as likely, to say the least, that the rumors now current of his warlike co-machinations with Russia have been set afloat for the purpose of "bearing" out of sight this new appeal for funds, as that they really represent any serious diplomatic and military combinations making or to be made. The Russian exchequer, we may add, is not in a much better condition than the Egyptian; while the Turkish Government has not for many years past been so well prepared as it now is to meet hostilities, either in the Black Sea or in the Levant. But not the less for this will the atmosphere of Constantinople continue to be full of peril for inexperienced American diplomatists, eager to get their fingers into fascinating *pinjars* of glory, if not into promising pies of gain. The Levant is now as it was when the word "Levanteur" first came into use to designate a scamp who quitted his country for his country's good, a kind of Texas of Europe. Thither flock in all times, and particularly in times so volcanic and troublous as our own, all sorts of adventurers from all parts of the world. The restless diplomacy of Northern and Western Europe is ceaselessly at work seeking to profit by old difficulties or to invent new ones. Now that the importance of the United States is more clearly recognized than it had ever been before, American envoys in Turkey will certainly find themselves exposed to seductions and solicitations which it greatly concerns our national character, if not our national welfare, that they should be able wisely to measure, to understand, and to evade. It is a beautiful illustration, it is not, of the working of popular institutions, that a post-office involving no peril and demanding such qualifications can be tossed over a dinner-table by a trout-fishing President to his trout-fishing host as carelessly as dukes and marquises were lavished of old by kings born in the purple upon the nephews of their ministers or the cousins of their mistresses?

HON. WM. D. KELLEY.

From the *Minersville Journal*. As the time approaches for the Congressional nominating conventions to assemble to present candidates at the ensuing fall election, it becomes more and more apparent that many districts of the State efforts will be made to name new men as representatives. This desire for a change is often based upon good and substantial reasons, particularly where members have proved derelict in their duties to the people, but sometimes it arises from no higher or better motive than the ambition of aspiring politicians anxious for the place, assisted by disappointed office-hunters who hope in a new deal to further their own interests.

When a Representative against whom opposition is made is one whose reputation and usefulness are confined to the limits and wants of his own district, it is only a matter of local interest, with which outsiders have little or no right to meddle; but when the man attempted to be stricken down is one whose political record is the property of the whole country, whose labors, talents, and statesmanship are appreciated and valuable to general interests, not confined by the narrow limits of district or even State lines, it becomes not only the right but the duty of independent men and journals to speak out in his defense, and labor to uphold him. This is not only a duty that generosity owes to the values services rendered in the past, but it is a duty that the future demands for important and vital interests that tower above mere personal or individual considerations.

We are led to make these observations in view of a rumored attempt being made to prevent the re-nomination of Judge Kelley, representing at present the Fourth district of this State. It is very much to be doubted whether the Judge is at all anxious for a re-nomination in view of the arduous labors and anxieties of his position. It cannot, however, be doubted for a moment that it would be a very grave error in his constituents, and a very serious loss to the State and country at large, if he should not be returned to the Forty-second Congress. Although Judge Kelley has done as much and perhaps more for his immediate constituents than any other of the Congressmen from Pennsylvania, yet his labors are not confined within so narrow a limit. He stands to-day the most thoroughly posted, vigilant, able and ready defender of our great industrial interests that this State has at Washington, and, indeed, it is to be doubted if any Representative from any State in the lower House is more able to cope in general or detail with the past defenders of British free trade, whose ability and bribery are the great stumbling blocks at present in the way of the nation's prosperity. Judge Kelley has not only been a consistent advocate and defender of our Republican faith, but has been an acknowledged leader of the party since its organization. He has sometimes been far in advance, and doubtful councils feared to follow him and the lamented Stevens, but in the end the course they marked out has been adopted, and their principles and views are the foundation stones upon which the party rests in triumph to-day. His labors, talents, and fame are the common property of the Republican party. To strike him down in the very height of his usefulness would not only be a great folly, but an unpardonable crime. If we narrow the question down to the limits of his own district, who can the Republicans therein select to represent them who will combine so much experience, ability, and power to promote their best interests as this gentleman, whose name is a household word in every section of our country?

We have too much faith in the good sense of the Republicans of the Fourth district to doubt the result. It cannot be that disappointed place hunters will have power enough to withdraw from the National Councils one whose acknowledged ability, long experience, and laborious devotion to duty are so valuable at the present juncture on the side of the languishing interests and industries of the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870. Blank Power of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third Street. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 1 for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870. By order of the Board of Managers. A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Schuykill Navigation Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering the proposition to lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of the Schuykill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. By order of the Managers. F. FRAYLER, President.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORRESTER'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT STREETS.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. It is warranted free from mercurial ingredients. It preserves and whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Refreshes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Fortifies Artificial Teeth! Is Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and Grocers. A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 32 1/2m COR. NINTH AND FILBERT STS., PHILADELPHIA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH WITH NITROUS-OXIDE GAS. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator of the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT STREET.

A TOILET NECESSARY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most perfect and desirable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it; the perfume of Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 101 NINTH and WALNUT STREETS.

WALDALE G. MCALLISTER, Attorney and Counsel at Law, No. 903 BROADWAY, New York.

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESTNUT STREET. Under the provisions of Rule 6, for the government of the Union Republican Party, the regular officers will meet at the regular places of holding elections, on FRIDAY, June 11, 1870, for the purpose of adding the names of all persons claiming the right to vote at the ensuing Delegate election.

Notice is hereby given to the various Nominating Conventions, will be held on THURSDAY, June 10, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the usual places of holding elections, unless some other place shall be fixed by the election officers, and the members of the various Nominating Conventions, as required by Rule 7.

The Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last, shall conduct the ensuing Delegate election, and whose vacancies occur, shall be filled by the remaining regular election officers in conjunction with the three members of a Division Council, as required by the Constitution.

The Convention will meet on the day succeeding the Delegate election, at 10 o'clock A. M., except the Ward Conventions, which will be held on FRIDAY, June 11, 1870. The City Conventions as follows: 1st District—At National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth.

2nd District—At National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth. 3rd District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 4th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

5th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 6th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 7th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

8th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 9th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 10th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

11th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 12th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 13th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

14th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 15th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 16th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

17th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 18th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 19th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

20th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 21st District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 22nd District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

23rd District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 24th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 25th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

26th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 27th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 28th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

29th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 30th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 31st District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

32nd District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 33rd District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 34th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

35th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 36th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 37th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

38th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 39th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 40th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

41st District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 42nd District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 43rd District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

44th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 45th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 46th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

47th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 48th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 49th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

50th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 51st District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 52nd District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

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74th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 75th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 76th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

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NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870. By order of the Board of Managers. A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Schuykill Navigation Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering the proposition to lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of the Schuykill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. By order of the Managers. F. FRAYLER, President.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORRESTER'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT STREETS.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. It is warranted free from mercurial ingredients. It preserves and whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Refreshes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Fortifies Artificial Teeth! Is Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and Grocers. A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 32 1/2m COR. NINTH AND FILBERT STS., PHILADELPHIA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH WITH NITROUS-OXIDE GAS. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator of the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT STREET.

A TOILET NECESSARY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most perfect and desirable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it; the perfume of Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 101 NINTH and WALNUT STREETS.

WALDALE G. MCALLISTER, Attorney and Counsel at Law, No. 903 BROADWAY, New York.

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESTNUT STREET. Under the provisions of Rule 6, for the government of the Union Republican Party, the regular officers will meet at the regular places of holding elections, on FRIDAY, June 11, 1870, for the purpose of adding the names of all persons claiming the right to vote at the ensuing Delegate election.

Notice is hereby given to the various Nominating Conventions, will be held on THURSDAY, June 10, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the usual places of holding elections, unless some other place shall be fixed by the election officers, and the members of the various Nominating Conventions, as required by Rule 7.

The Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last, shall conduct the ensuing Delegate election, and whose vacancies occur, shall be filled by the remaining regular election officers in conjunction with the three members of a Division Council, as required by the Constitution.

The Convention will meet on the day succeeding the Delegate election, at 10 o'clock A. M., except the Ward Conventions, which will be held on FRIDAY, June 11, 1870. The City Conventions as follows: 1st District—At National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth.

2nd District—At National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth. 3rd District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

4th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 5th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

6th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 7th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

8th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 9th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

10th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 11th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

12th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 13th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

14th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 15th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

16th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 17th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

18th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 19th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

20th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 21st District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

22nd District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 23rd District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

24th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 25th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

26th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 27th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

28th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. 29th District—At Washington Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.